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A COURTEOUS EMPEROR.

How Francis Joseph Helped Hunt for the Dog of an American Woman.

Our Vienna correspondent, says the London News, learns from Ischl of the following incident, which is reported to have happened a few days before Emperor Joseph left that lovely mountain city for the maneuvers in Galicia. Two American ladies in Ischl have a maid with them who is a quadroon, speaking very imperfect German, and whose duty it is to lead a beautiful little dachsund by a chain. When the ladies were out walking one morning the dog tore himself away and disappeared into a thicket. The girl guessed that the dog had entered private grounds, but jumped over the hedge and followed him. Suddenly an elderly officer stood before her and asked her what she was looking for. She told him and he said: "We must call him; that will bring him back faster than running after him. What is his name?" "Wallmann," was the reply. The officer took a silver whistle out of his pocket, and alternately called and whistled for the dog, who did not respond, though he was heard barking hoarsely in the distance. Then a forest guard came, and the officer told him to find the dog, and asking the quadroon where the ladies lived told the man to take it to the hotel she named. He then bowed politely and went his way. The quadroon asked the forest guard who the gentleman was. When he told her "that was our emperor," she left him to look for the dog by himself and ran back to tell the ladies. In the evening an imperial servant appeared at the hotel to ask whether the dog had been found.

ROUSED THE CAPITOL ECHOES.

An Unknown Vocalist Who Sang a Ballad in the Rotunda.

It happened during the long vacation, before congress convened, that an unknown lady strolled into the rotunda of the capitol. There was nobody about but the guide and a few tourists, and a couple of friends who were with the unknown suggested to her that she try the acoustics of the hall. At first she demurred, says the Washington Post, but the idea seemed to fascinate her. As she stood silent for a moment, as if waiting for her accompaniment, something in her easy pose suggested familiarity with the footlights. Then she lifted up her voice and sang—easily and unaffectedly as a bird—and such singing! It was only a simple old ballad, but the voice was pure and clear, the phrasing fine and execution excellent. But this was not all. The echoes of the great dome awoke and joined in the song until it seemed magnified and expanded into a whole great chorus. The guards and guides crowded in to hear this impromptu concert, and even the anxious sightseers, who had allotted fifteen minutes to "do the capitol," paused to listen. It was grand, it was inspiring, and the singer seemed to enjoy this realization of her art, which she could never attain in an ordinary hall. When she paused a round of applause awoke other echoes, until it sounded like the tribute of a great audience, and then the singer, realizing her situation, departed. Who she was no one at the capitol knows, but a remark, as she thanked the doorkeeper, saying that she had sung in many halls, but none like this, gave rise to the surmise that she was not unknown to fame.

LIVING OCEAN LANTERNS.

How the Deep Sea Is Lighted by Its Finny Inhabitants.

Away down in the dark depths of the ocean there are living lanterns that are borne about to light up the darkness. A queer fish, called the "midshipmite," carries the brightest and most striking of all these sea torches. Along its back, under it, and at the base of its fins there are small disks that glow with a phosphorescent light like rows of shining buttons on the young middy's uniform. In this way it gets its name "midshipmite," by which young sailors in the navy are often called.

These disks, says the New York Press, are exactly like small bull's-eye lanterns, with regular lenses and reflectors. The lenses gather the rays and the reflectors throw them out again. There is a layer of phosphorescent cells between the two, and the entire effect is as perfect as if made by some skillful optician.

The fish is so constructed that when it is frightened by some devouring sea monster it can close its lenses and hide itself in the darkness. It can turn its lantern off and on at will, and then it is always "filled" and ready when wanted.

Another marine animal has a luminous bulb that hangs from its chin and thus throws the light before it to warn it of the approach of enemies. Still another upholds a big light from the extremity of the dorsal fin. Others again have constant supplies of a luminous oil that runs down their sides from the fins, making a bright and constant light all around.

Maria Theresa Dollars in Africa.

The imperial Maria Theresa dollars of 1780 are in use all over Africa as a circulating medium. They are still coined with the same date. During the Abyssinian war Great Britain was obliged to purchase large quantities of these dollars in Austria to meet the war expenses in Africa, as the natives knew no other coin.

ZULUS ARE FATALISTS.

Royal Servants Allowed Themselves to Be Strangled on Their Master's Grave.

"Kings of the Zulus must not go to the place of the dead alone." This has been a national saying of the Zulus in southeastern Africa for centuries, says a writer in the African News. And they have seen it carried into effect, until prohibited by the British, who now dominate their country.

On the death of a king, certain persons were killed, generally strangled, and those were the immediate servants of his majesty. One would suppose that individuals suspecting their probable fate would endeavor to escape, but I have been told that rarely if ever was this the case. A sort of fatalism attaches to them, and they say, as Zulus often do when anticipating calamities: "We can't help ourselves; we are the victims of fate." Possibly some of them comforted themselves with the belief that if they accompanied their sovereign to the unknown world, they would be supremely happy.

Their dead bodies were so arranged in the grave that the royal corpses lying upon them might not touch the earth. A large flat stone was placed above the king's head, and into his grave were thrown all his belongings—mats, ornaments and robes of state, consisting chiefly of the skins of wild animals, of the most costly kind. Then the national dirge, used only at royal funerals, an exceedingly pathetic one, was chanted by the thousands of Zulus assembled. A large mound of earth with stones and thorns upon the top marks the place of the burial, which is watched closely for weeks and sometimes months, to keep witch doctors from stealing any part of the body, which is supposed to have power to work charms and even miracles. Zulus have a sacred regard for the graves of their kings, and they respect also the graves of their enemies.

During the "Zulu war" those "savages," as they are improperly called, had frequent opportunities to desecrate the resting place of English soldiers, but not once did they touch one. Contrast that with the disgraceful procedure of some British "red coats," who are said to have gone to the tomb of Umfaudo, the Zulu king who died in 1873, and rifled it of its bones! Men asked: "What are you going to do with them?" the reply was: "Take them to England for exhibition!"

HOW GRAVITATION VARIES.

Probably Caused by Subterranean Commotions.

That changes, involving the displacement of immense masses, are going on within the earth is one of the suggested explanations of some observations recently announced in France. It has been found at the Parc St. Maur observatory that the force of gravitation, or the weight of bodies, undergoes daily variations. These are rendered sensible by placing in the earth a tube containing a column of mercury balanced by the pressure of hydrogen contained in a closed vessel connected with the tube, and registering by means of photography the alterations in the level of the mercury.

After all corrections have been made for the effect of changes of temperature, it appears that certain sudden variations in the level of the mercury are only to be explained on the theory that they are due to changes in gravitation. These variations last from fifteen minutes to an hour. They are, of course, very small, amounting at a maximum to only one-twentieth of a millimeter, but they may imply very great displacements of matter in the interior of the globe.

It has been suggested that similar experiments should be conducted in the neighborhood of active volcanoes, where liquefied rock is moving beneath the surface, and other disturbances of the strata of the earth are taking place.

Such facts as these present to the imagination a very formidable picture of the gigantic commotions that accompany the slow cooling and contraction of the globe, on whose hardened crust we rear our edifices, wondering, when some of them are occasionally shaken down by earthquakes, at the instability of a planet that is apparently so solid.

A Marblehead Expression.

"While at Marblehead, Mass.," said a lady who had recently visited that quaint town, "I sometimes heard the people use an expression that I at first thought might refer to Voltaire's 'Nine Miles from a Lemon.' Afterward I heard the story which gave rise to the saying, and it is good enough to repeat: In the early colonial days, when there was no conveyance to Salem except a small ferryboat, there lived at Marblehead a worthy housewife with a lazy, worthless husband. He never offered to go to Salem, for it was a good mile to the ferry, and then much trouble to signal the boat from the opposite shore. So the wife did all the errands, and she could often be seen trudging along the dusty road. When questioned she would courtesy and reply: 'I'm to Salem to buy a loaf of bread.' One day she was very busy, and besides wanted to make an unusual purchase, a lemon. So she gave her 'man' some money and persuaded him to undertake the voyage to Salem. He went; he never came back. He found his freedom too sweet, the allurements of the larger town too seductive, and to this day when a man is going out of town his friends say: 'When shall we expect you back?' or: 'Are you going for a lemon?'"

THE GREAT INLAND CITY.

What Has Helped Chicago in Her Phenomenal Growth.

A generation ago, says the London Spectator, America consisted of the settled northeastern and southeastern states and of the great expanse of more or less wild continent behind them. Year by year, however, the population has been spreading west, and every fresh census has pushed inland the mean line of population—the line on either side of which the population is equal. The significance of this gradual withdrawal of the mean population line from the coast must not be missed. The fact means that the Anglo-Saxons in the United States are becoming what they have never been before in their history, an inland people.

In a very little time the vast majority of Americans will not only have never seen the sea, but will never have been within a thousand miles of it. The destiny of the American people is to become as much a people of great inland plains as the Russians, and this fact will be made clear to the world when travelers leave the ocean at New York, and after traveling inland over a thousand miles find themselves in a city as big as Vienna, and ten times as rich and energetic.

The existence of a great city so far removed from the sea is probably unique in the world's history. Delhi in the days of its greatest prosperity had no doubt a very large population, but unless Moscow can be called great we can recall no other great city of ancient or modern times situated in the heart of a continent. It may be said that Chicago is an exception only in name, and that it could never have achieved the position it has achieved but for the fact that it is situated on the shores of a great double-armed inland sea. No doubt the great lakes have helped Chicago, and no doubt also the fact that they require from the populations which surround them all the seafaring qualities of the English race will prevent its inhabitants from becoming too inlandish in their habits.

Chicago, however, is not enough in the middle of the continent to hold forever the position of the typical American city. As the center of population shifts westward her relative position will decline, and she will ultimately have to give way to some younger rival in the west and south, possessed of a geological position more suited to the commercial capital of a nation of some two hundred millions of inland people. Still, as we have said above, Chicago for the time will serve as an object lesson in regard to the great change which has come over the conditions under which the American continent is inhabited.

INCONTESTABLE POLICIES.

Life Insurance Companies Issue Them Only in Europe and Central America.

The policies written by some of the leading life insurance companies of this country are incontestable for any cause whatsoever. If a policy holder commits suicide immediately after paying his first premium, and before the ink is dry on his policy, his heirs will receive the money just the same. That is because the companies know that life is the most precious possession of every individual, and that very few indeed will throw it away in order to benefit an heir. The "incontestable clause" is found, however, only in the American policies. Those issued to Europeans, Central Americans and South Americans do not have them. One of the chief officials of a leading company recently said to a reporter for the New York Sun:

"All our foreign policies are written subject to cancellation. It is true we discover very little fraud among the European policy holders, but that is because their schemes are so clever we cannot run them down. The chief reason for our writing less liberal policies abroad and in the southern portion of this continent is, however, because wars are so frequent and so liable to occur at any moment. Europe is always on the brink of a great war, and if we should write incontestable policies there we might be ruined any time. In the Central and South American states revolutions are in progress all the time. If our policies were not subject to cancellation there we should be subjected to great losses continually. Our method is to write policies freely, but to cancel them whenever a revolution occurs in the countries in which the policy holders reside."

He Smelt 'Em.

"It is curious," said a father, "how deficient young people seem to be in some of their senses and how acute in others. For instance, the other day my boy and I went crabbing. When it got along toward noon we both got very hungry and my son sent me ashore to buy lunch, while he went out upon the river again and went on crabbing. I went up into a nearby village and bought some pies and cakes and sarsaparilla. I carried these down to the wharf and stood there and shouted till I was hoarse, but my son never heard me. Then an idea struck me: I was to the windward of him and I took a pie out of the bundle and held it up in one hand and I held up a bottle of sarsaparilla in the other. He turned his head toward me instantly, and then I saw him make a grab for the anchor; the next minute he was coming for me as hard as he could pull."

FROZEN AIR.

Varying Atmospheric Conditions Above the Earth.

The recent experiments in France in measuring the temperature of the higher regions of the atmosphere by means of balloons furnished with automatic recording instruments have suggested the question whether the air continues to be "air," in the sense in which we understand it, at a very great elevation from the earth. The diminution of temperature is so rapid as to indicate that in interstellar space it must sink at least as low as four hundred and fifty or five hundred degrees Fahrenheit below zero, and perhaps much lower.

But at far less extreme degrees of cold than these, oxygen and nitrogen, the principal constituents of air, have been experimentally liquefied and solidified. What then is the condition of the air at heights where the temperature is so low?

M. de Fouvielle answers that the air there "loses its gaseous condition and becomes changed into a series of minute crystals or drops which follow the earth in its motion through space, and are constantly vaporized when falling in regions where the temperature is somewhat above their point of liquefaction or evaporation."

What an astonishing thing, in its effects, is temperature! On the earth iron is a solid, in the sun it is a vapor; temperature makes the difference.

At the equator water is always a liquid, in the polar regions much of it is continually a solid—difference of temperature again.

The air we live in is gaseous at and near the surface of the globe, but, if M. de Fouvielle is right, at an elevation of a few miles above the ground air is either liquid or solid, or both. And once again variation of temperature plays the chief part in producing differences of condition.

AN ODD HINDOO CUSTOM

Old Men Go to Jail to Atone for the Crimes of the Young.

A student of life and manners in the Punjaub has been struck by the large proportion of very old men in the Indian jails, says the London News. In the prison at Mooltan there were last year seventeen life prisoners whose total ages were found to amount to more than eleven hundred years—two of them being patriarchs of upward of eighty. The remarkable fact is attributed partly to the great improvement in the economy of Indian jails, since the exposure of their mismanagement some years ago, but more directly to the prevalent practice when a crime has been committed of handing over the least useful member of the family as a sort of vicarious offering to justice.

On this point the inspector general of Indian prisons observes that the confinement which conviction entails is of course less irksome to the aged than to the young. "Moreover," he continued, "the people know that a specially comfortable place in the shape of good food, ample clothing, a special dietary, the lightest of work, and a society not entirely uncongenial awaits the old man in our jails." A case has been cited in which a man had been strangled. The person to whom the crime, by his own confession, was brought home was a feeble old fellow who had been paralyzed in both arms for twenty years, and could not have committed the crime. But as his family all said he did it and he himself said he did, and there were plenty of "eye witnesses," the old man went cheerfully to jail and lies there still.

A Queer Little Animal.

The muskrat of South Africa bears a resemblance to the American prairie dog, but is more easily domesticated. It is a tiny little creature about as big as a rat, very intelligent and affectionate as a dog when tamed. It barks and chatters and purrs, is an inveterate thief and spends much of its time standing upright. Its fur is gray, marked somewhat like a tabby cat, and it is wholly without fear. The dog is its favorite animal, and when tamed the muskrat invariably attaches itself to the most good-natured dog in the house. When wild these little animals live in colonies as the prairie dogs, burrowing their homes underground, living on roots. They express supreme satisfaction by lying flat down and stretching themselves out so that they seem like a flat skin without any bones inside it. The little creatures have black circles around their eyes, a stripe running underneath their bodies for its entire length and long, curving black claws on their little forepaws.

Savagery of the Cossacks.

The wild Cossacks, living away down in the southernmost part of the Russian empire, spend most of their time harassing the Turks. They are peculiarly savage in appearance. Their uniform is the Cossack coat, full trousers, scarlet undercoat hooked up to the neck, big boots, and as an overcoat they wear a bourka, a circular cloak made of coarse felt with long, shaggy hair on one side of it. This cloak is big enough to cover the rider and much of the horse. The most distinctive point in their dress, however, is the cylindrical hat of black astrachan which they wear at all seasons. The top is of cloth or velvet. They form part of the Russian cavalry and live principally on plunder, stealing, during their raids into Turkey, anything they can find, from a chicken to a child.

EDISON'S METHODS.

He Does Not Invent by Accident or Without Hard Work.

Edison's genius comes near to justifying that definition of the word which makes it an infinite capacity for taking pains, says the Review of Reviews. "Are your discoveries often brilliant intuitions? Do they come to you while you are lying awake nights?" I asked him.

"I never did anything worth doing by accident," he replied, "nor did any of my inventions come indirectly through accident, except the phonograph. No; when I have fully decided that a result is worth getting I go ahead on it and make trial after trial until it comes. I have always kept strictly within the lines of commercially useful inventions. I have never had any time to put on electrical wonders, valuable simply as novelties to catch the popular fancy." And he named in distinction some noted electricians who had made their reputations through the pyrotechnics of the profession.

"What makes you work?" I asked, with real curiosity. "What impels you to this constant, tireless struggle? You have shown that you care comparatively nothing for the money it makes, and you have no particular enthusiasm in the attending fame."

"I like it," he answered, after a moment of puzzled expression, and then he repeated his reply several times, as if mine was a proposition that had not occurred to him before. "I like it. I don't know any other reason. You know some people like to collect stamps. Anything that I have begun is always on my mind, and I am not easy while away from it until it is finished. And then I hate it."

"Hate it?" I asked, struck by his emphatic tones.

"Yes," he affirmed, "when it is all done and is a success I can't bear the sight of it. I haven't used a telephone in ten years, and I would go out of my way any day to miss an incandescent light."

A JOB FOR THE PREACHER.

It Was to Be Either a Conversion or the Funeral of a Mountaineer.

The mountain circuit rider met me at the foot of Hurricane gap in the Pine mountains, says a Detroit Free Press man, and we rode along together, and about a mile from where the roads forked we were stopped by a mountaineer with a Winchester, whom the preacher knew. He presented me in due form, and when the native knew I was an "outsider" he didn't hesitate to talk.

"I just stopped yer," he said to the preacher, "ter ax yer to come up to the house in the mornin'."

"Anybody sick?" inquired the preacher.

"No," and the mountaineer hesitated. "You know you have been a talkin' ter me fer a long time erbout gittin religion, an' I been a holdin' off!"

The preacher nodded and looked pleased, for there was a tone of penitence in the native's voice.

"Well, I've erbout made up my mind that I've got ter the p'int when something's got ter be done. Jim Gullins come by my place this mornin' an' killed one uv my dogs when I was away, an' you've heerd me say what I thought of Jim Gullins many a time afore this!"

The preacher nodded sorrowfully this time.

"Well, I'm goin' down to see Jim now," continued the mountaineer, "an' if I git him I'll be ready to jine the meetin' house when you come up in the mornin', and if Jim gits me you'll have a funeral to preach, so's you won't lose nothin' by it nohow. I must be gittin' along; good-by." And, slinging his Winchester into the hollow of his arm, he hurried away through the thicket, leaving the circuit rider and me sitting on our horses in the road, completely knocked out by the suddenness of it all and the peculiarity.

Rather Ambiguous.

A story has just come to light regarding the late Caleb Weeks, who at one time lived on Staten Island and imported animals for traveling shows. He took to England shortly after Queen Victoria's ascension to the throne the first giraffe ever taken to Europe from Africa. So famous did Weeks become by this achievement that the queen invited him to dine at Windsor. Weeks presented himself long before the dinner hour and grew very impatient and hungry before the banquet was served. At dinner the queen graciously asked him at what time the president of the United States dined. Combining pique with patriotism, Weeks answered: "Oh, the president—he doesn't dine till the next day."

The Charge Was Too General.

Judge Kellen was for many years police judge of St. Louis. An old Irishwoman was often before him in consequence of her great fondness for whisky. One Monday morning she was called up and the clerk read the charge: "Mary O'Brien, found drunk in the street." "What plea do you want to enter, Mary?" said the judge. "Well, yer honor," said Mary, "I'll not be pladin' at all to that charge; it's too gineral: it don't say what strate." The court had the charge amended, after inquiring of the policeman who made the arrest what street he had found Mary on, and good-humoredly let her off with a small fine as a compliment to her knowledge of pleading, acquired by her long experience in his court.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 18, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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Rev. Geo. W. De La Matyr died at his home in Bishop on Sunday, the 12th after a short illness, having an attack of pneumonia on the previous Monday. He was well known and highly esteemed in this section, having been Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church, and Superintendent of the Nevada Mission, and made frequent visits to Bridgeport. He died at the age of nearly 65 years, during the great majority of which he was engaged in Church work, and it can be truly said of him, that the world was made better through his presence and activity in all matters pretaining to the best and truest interests of mankind. He left a wife, one married daughter and three sons to mourn the loss of a noble husband and father, and the sympathy of all who knew the deceased will go out to them in their great sorrow.

Cleveland and Gresham have undertaken the job of reinstating the Queen of the Hawaiian Islands. This shows the Americanism of these men, who have, unfortunately, been clothed with a little brief authority. What right has the United States to depose the Provisional Government? Because a few American residents had a hand in the revolution it does not follow that Mr. Cleveland has a right to say who shall rule those Islands. All he has to see to is, that the property and the lives of all disinterested Americans are protected. These two very unpatriotic Americans are attempting to run this country in the interests of England.

A Chicago paper touches upon an important phase of the present financial panic in the following:

It is estimated that the good old Democratic times have postponed 500,000 weddings

Just think of the loss to the furniture, crockery, silverware and stove dealers! Let us figure it out. (We have taken a notion for figuring of late). It costs on an average about five hundred dollars for a young couple to furnish their home, and they receive about three hundred dollars' worth of wedding presents, so that their household represents a money value of about eight hundred dollars. Many a young man and his bride have got along with much less, and others, better favored by fortune, spend a great deal more; but on an average a bridal couple find when they get "rights" that they have about eight hundred dollars' worth on hand. Now if it is true that 500,000 weddings have been postponed by the hard times, the loss to the merchants above specified must be about $400,000,000. So much money held back from circulation is enough to give any financial system a pain, not to mention the pain caused to 1,000,000 loving hearts, because their wedding day is postponed. Truly, it is a sad state of affairs, especially when one considers that many of the engagements may be broken during the delay and the weddings never take place. Think of the gas bills that the poor fathers of those dear girls will have to pay before Republican times come back and the "fellows" pluck up courage to marry. The Democratic party will have much to answer for. Any young couple who marries under a Democratic administration takes a great risk!

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

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A DEMORALIZED PARTY.

The late elections in the East have shattered the timber the Democrats had picked out as its very best for Presidential purposes to a degree that not one can be utilized. And the "seconds," left after the culling for the "firsts," were made useless through the severe ordeal of the "Extra Session." At this time there is not a man in the Democratic ranks possessing even a ghostly show to succeed Grover Cleveland, and that party will be compelled to select a man of no greater political caliber than James Buchanan, Franklin Pierce, Andrew Johnson, and Grover Cleveland. Boies, Flower, Hill, Neal, Carlisle, Gresham, and others, too numerous to mention, and all exceedingly poor timber, are laid away for all time as Presidential possibilities. There is no man in the country more surprised and disheartened at the result, particularly in New York, than Senator Hill, who assured the people of the South that the Democracy had fixed New York, through Judge Maynard's stealing the State Senate, thereby giving the Democrats full control of the Legislature, enabling them to redistrict the State for the benefit of the Democracy, but their scheme failed in its purpose, and to-day New York is again Republican, and a Republican Governor will be elected next year.

The Democrats say their defeat was caused by the desire of the people to rebuke the Cleveland Administration for not repealing the McKinley bill at once, as promised in the Chicago platform. Supporting the Party of Protection was a singular way to exhibit their free trade feelings. Why did they not support the Populists, and so administer the "rebuke" and show their dislike for the McKinley bill when they deposited their ballots? Every Democratic paper in the country is aware of the fact that it was a square fight between Protection to American Industries and Protection to English Industries and the pauper labor of Europe, and the American Laborer won through the silent ballot. Let the Democratic Congress heed the verdict.

NEW TO-DAY.

Are you a Friend to the cause of Protection of American Interests?

Are you willing to work for the cause of Protection in placing reliable information in the hands of your acquaintances?

If you are, you should be identified with

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE
135 W. 23D ST., NEW YORK.

Cut this notice out and send it to the League, stating your position, and give a helping hand.

DOCTOR SWEANY

737 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.

This learned specialist, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., but now so well and favorably known throughout the West by his long residence and successful practice in this city, continues to cure all Nervous, Chronic and Private diseases of both sexes. His name is a sufficient guarantee of a prompt and perfect cure of every case he undertakes. Poor treated free on Friday afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Nervous Debility Of every kind, name and nature treated far in advance of any other institution in the West.

Young Men If you are troubled with emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidness, despondency, loss of energy, ambition, and self-confidence, which deprives you of your manhood and absolutely unfits you for study, business or marriage. If you are thus afflicted, you know the cause. Get cured and be a man.

Middle-aged Men There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys; frequent painful urination and sediment in urine; impotency or weakness of sexual organs and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character Dr. S easily treats with unfailing success.

Private diseases, gleet, gonorrhœa, inflammations, discharges, stricture, weakness of organs, syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, rupture, piles, fistula, quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

Kidney and Urinary aching in small of back, painful, frequent urination and thick, milky or bloody urine; Bright's disease; bladder, stomach, heart, liver, lung, throat, and all constitutional and internal troubles, permanently cured in the shortest possible time.

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots scrofula, syphilitic, pimples, tumors, taints, fumors, tetter, eczema, and other impurities of the blood, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthful state.

Ladies if you are suffering from persisten headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex, you should call on Dr. Sweany without delay. He cures when others fail.

Write your troubles, if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence, and medicines sent secure from observation. Book on SPECIAL DISEASES sent free to any one describing their troubles. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 to 12 A. M. only.

F. L. SWEANY, M. D.,
n11 6m 737 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

TWO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to give notice that the undersigned intends to apply for parole.

n4-2w INDIAN JACK.

MEDICAL.

Mr. Larkin

Whole Family Helped

"My husband was confined to the house, almost unable to walk, on account of an ulcer on his left leg. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and and at once there were signs of improvement. He was soon able to go to work again. My oldest son was stricken down with rheumatic fever. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

a short time he soon recovered his health. Attending others, I became all run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me much good." MRS. S. S. LARKIN, Chico, Butte County, California.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.,
(Regular Graduate),
Physician and Surgeon;
n4-tf BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE.

☞ TAXPAYERS ARE HEREBY notified that Checks and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders will not be received at this office for taxes.

United States Money Orders, Postals and currency will be taken as gold coin.

☞ Registered letters at risk of senders.

M. P. HAYS.
Tax Collector.

Notice to Co-Owners.

TO GEORGE W. VANSICKEL AND SAMUEL McCURDY.

You are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended the sum of Three Hundred ($300) Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Glit, Rose Battin and Black Slate mining claims, situated in Patterson Mining District, Mono county, State of California, in order to hold said mining claims, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the said sum being the amount required for holding said claims for the year ending December 31st, 1892.

And if at the expiration of Ninety (90) days after the publication of this Notice, viz: at the expiration of One hundred and eighty (180) days from Saturday, September 23d, 1893, the date of the first publication of this Notice, you fail, or refuse, to contribute your several proportions of said expenditures as co-owners of said mining claims, viz: You, the said George W. Vansickel, $60, lawful money of the United States, the sum owing from you for your proportion, one-fifth interest in said mining claims; and you, the said Samuel McCurdy, the sum of $60, the same being your proportion, one fifth interest in said mining claims, together with your proportions of the cost of this advertisement, then each of your several interests in said mining claims will become the property of the undersigned, under said Section 2324.

Dated at Bridgeport, Mono county, State of California, September 14th, 1893.

J. H. PATTERSON.

First publication September 23d, 1893. s23 3m

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER.

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron
Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale,
Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 385. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS
TO
Eastern Cities
ARE SOLD BY THE
Southern Pacific Company.
AT
RENO.

H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with MR. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME
AND
CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE,

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE
Leaves GENOA.
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE
and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.
Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

USE
MONO SUN-BORN
TRAVERTINE
FOR CEMETERY WORK.

The most lasting material on the face of the Earth. Ancient and Modern Rome are built of

TRAVERTINE.

Address W. E. LINDSEY.
Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.; and Carson, Nev.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, &c.

And all Patent business conducted for

MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO.,
JOHN WEDDERBURN,
Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 462. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND
METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. 1e12-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je16-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

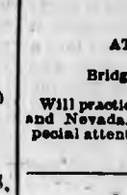
FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

It is situated at the head of Antelope Valley, Mono County, California, and consists of 160 acres of first-class orchard and garden lands.—It will cut 30 tons of hay. There are 30 5-year old apple trees, also blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., on it. It is well irrigated by a ditch belonging to the ranch.

Any one wanting a good home and farm, can have further particulars by addressing

W. T. BARNES,
au26 Coleville, Mono County, California.



DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building
1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY $2.5 A YEAR.

ORDER IT.

ADVERTISE

IN

THIS PAPER.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my20-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS,
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling.

my20-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
(Topaz Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 35 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. jl-tf

PALACE SALOON,
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

☞ HENNESSY (* * *) BRANDY and WILLIAM PITT CUBAN HAND MADE CIGARS.

☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS ETC.

n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS And will be conducted first-class.

s24f STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to suit.

☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.

A. D. WALKER, Proprietor.
(jel0-tf)

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,
Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.
OTTO LARSON, Lessee.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 16, 1893

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Ellis E. Bradley, Postmaster.
Week Days—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 6 P. M.
Meltzerks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Miss Lillie Kirkwood has gone to Oakland for the Winter, and perhaps longer, as she contemplates perfecting herself in music. Her brother Emery took her and cousin Frank Stewart, of Oakland, beyond Hawthorne, where they took the train. Miss Lillie will be greatly missed by our young people—and old ones, too.

W. R. A. Leese was over from Bodie on Monday, his first visit since his trip to Utah, where his brother, Edward, has struck a rich gold mine; but Warren is not yet ready to desert old Mono.

Charles Donnelly and R. A. Leal were over from Bodie the first of the week.

R. M. Folger and wife left for San Francisco on Monday morning on Whittemore's Carson stage. Although both were in poor health they made the trip very comfortably.

W. Bailey was down from Antelope this week.

Prof. C. E. Heath left on Monday with Dr. Porter for Sonora, from whence he will go to Modesto to spend the Winter.

Hon. T. B. Rickey is in town.

Mess. Coblentz and Harris, the commercial travelers, are here gathering the few dollars the barn-stormers did not get away with.

A. P. Sayre and family went to Clinton to-day.

A MUSICAL TREAT.—Our citizens, or those who had the good fortune to be present, enjoyed a treat in the concert given last Saturday evening by Dr. Porter and wife, who were assisted by Miss Zella Hayden, Miss Annie Bryant, Prof. Heath, W. E. Merrill and W. O. Parker. The Doctor and his wife are fine vocalists and sang several solos and duets, and were kept busy responding to encores. The male quartettes were very fine, and the sextettes, in which all sang were exceedingly well rendered, and the audience showed its appreciation of the treat given them. Prof. Heath sang one or two solos and, we never heard him sing better. He was in good voice and in the opinion of many was not second to the doctor in vocal attainments. Mr. Merrill is also a good vocalist and sang one or two solos. Miss Annie Bryant and Mr. Heath played several difficult piano selections very nicely, and Wm. O. Parker, who is always good, also sang a solo. Miss Zella Hayden, principal of our school, is a pleasing singer and proved herself a valuable acquisition to the musical talent of our town. Miss Addie Donnel, who was to have taken part, was prevented by a severe cold. As a whole it was the best concert we have had in this town for many a year, and we wish it could have been repeated.

A GOOD THING.—The starting up of the sawmill by Hawks & Co. the past Summer was a great benefit to our town and people. Besides the employment it gave many of our citizens to start it up and run it it gave our property owners an opportunity to make improvements, which the great lack of lumber had retarded, and, consequently, our carpenters have not been idle the past few months, and when they get through their work they are followed by the painter and paper hangers, all of which has helped the mechanics and workingmen as well as added to the appearance of the town and comfort of its citizens. The running of the mill next season will enable Bridgeporters to make many other improvements, and several new buildings will probably be erected.

TRAVERTINE SHIPPED.—W. E. Lindsey yesterday shipped seven tons of travertine to Carson, where it will be prepared and shipped to the Midwinter Fair to show what Bridgeport can produce. One piece weighs about five tons, if not more, and when polished it will open the eyes of the marble workers and builders of San Francisco. Mr. Lindsey left for Carson yesterday to put it in order for shipment.

RETURNED.—Miss Cornelia Richards has returned to Antelope and taken charge of her old school. She will have the sympathy of her many friends when it is known that since she has been at her home in San Luis Obispo county she has lost her dear sister, to whose bedside she was called from here; and, also, an uncle.

RIBS BROKEN.—On his late trip from Carson, teamster Russell fell from the perch at Hoy's station, Wellington's, and broke two ribs. He came on with his team, however, having a driver, and arrived here on Tuesday evening, feeling pretty sore, but keeping about, attending to business.

SETTLE UP.—A. F. Bryant, this month, intends to leave for the other side of the mountains, to spend the Winter, and want to settle with debtors and creditors. See advertisement in another column.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

The California Midwinter International Exposition will go down into history as an illustration of the most rapid development of a great enterprise that the world has ever seen. It was not until the last day of June, in 1893, that the proposition to hold an international Fair in San Francisco, in Midwinter, was given as much as thought of. When the idea was first broached, it met with decided opposition in some quarters, and with ridicule in others, while the good people of San Francisco, themselves, though never under-estimating their ability, were almost inclined to pooh pooh the project from the start. A few there were among them, however, who arose to the necessities of the case and the result was the formulation of a plan for an exposition which should include many of the choicest exhibits from Chicago, as many new ones from abroad as might be obtainable and a considerable list of local California exhibits and other practical features of Pacific Coast production—an exposition in fact which should embody every element of interest and attractiveness, and which should draw to California thousands upon thousands of people, who had for years been waiting for a better excuse to make a winter journey to the "Land of Sunshine, Fruit and Flowers".

Ground was first broken for this Exposition on the 24th day of August, and, within a fortnight after, contracts had been let for the erection of five main buildings to cost about Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, though where the money was to come from was yet by no means certain. A popular subscription list had been started in San Francisco, and something like a quarter of a million of dollars was quickly raised, the rest of it seemed hard to get, but it came on little by little, and when work on these five great buildings began, new subscriptions began to pour in, until now the Four Hundred Thousand Dollars has nearly been subscribed, and there is enough more money in sight from the sale of concessions and from the rental of space in the Exposition buildings to warrant the assertion that the California Midwinter Fair will be open on the first day of January, just six months after its inception, and that when its gates swing ajar, it will not have a dollar of indebtedness, but that the receipts for admission will not need to be diverted from the direct payment of the running expenses of the Fair during the six months of its duration.

The five buildings grew apace; a penalty of four hundred dollars a day was a part of the Exposition contract with the builders, if they failed to finish the buildings within ninety days from starting. The result was that no five such buildings have ever, in the history of the world, been pushed forward so rapidly as these, yet they have been constructed under the personal supervision of competent engineers so that there can be no doubt of their stability and adaptibility to the purpose for which they were planned.

Besides all these, work on all of which is being pushed rapidly forward, there are also being constructed half a dozen special buildings in which the exhibits from different Counties of the State of California are to be combined. In two of these buildings, the two great Citrus Belts of the different sections of the State, northern and southern, will be pitted against each other, in friendly competition, so that visitors to the Fair will have a chance to see the greatest display of oranges that has ever been made.

There is a building for Manufactures and Liberal Arts 462 x 237 feet, Moorish in style, with a strong suggestion of the old California Mission architecture, and with a great wide gallery 35 feet broad running all around the interior; there is a building for Mechanic Arts, 324 feet by 160 feet, purely East Indian in style and perfectly adapted for the accommodation of such exhibits as are usually found in Mechanic Halls; then too there is a palace of Horticulture and Agriculture, almost a twain to the Mechanic Art Building in point of size though entirely different in architecture. The fourth building is the Fine Arts palace, constructed of brick, for safety and durability, and finished in a pleasing Egyptian style. The fifth building, in this grand group, is the Administration Building, where the offices of the Exposition management will be.

All these buildings have now progressed so far that the roofs are in place and in a few days more the early winter rains may come if they will and the interiors will be perfectly protected. The outside of the building is being covered with staff, and they present as solid an appearance as if made of granite or marble. These five main buildings are located around a grand central court, 900 feet in length, and 500 feet in width, in the center of which a grand eletric tower, 270 feet high, already begins to lift its head. In this grand court there will also be an allegorical fountain, emblematic of the history and achievements of the State of California, and also the grand electric fountains which created such a sensation in Chicago, and which are to be transported to San Francisco at an enormous expense.

In addition to these main buildings and the grand central court, concessions have been let for a great many other interesting exhibits and displays, which will cater very largely to the entertainment as well as the instruction of the public. The great cyclomma of the burning mountain will find a place in the Hawaiian concession. Heidelberg Castle will stand on an elevation with the German Village clustering around its base.

Very many of the Oriental features of the Midway Plaisance have been secured, and a reproduction of the famous public Prater of Vienna has been arranged for. There will be an ostrich farm in full feather, an Arizona Indian Village, a Spanish Ranchero, an Electric Theatre, a copy of the Ferris Wheel, 100 feet in diameter, a grand exhibit of sea-lions from the Santa Barbara Channel, and an interesting exhibit of lions of another sort equal to the famous Hagenbeck Wild Animal exhibit on the Midway in Jackson Park.

These are but a few of the thousands of things that might be said in explanation of the development of this great Midwinter Exposition undertaking. "It will open on the first day of January without fail, and everything is to be in readiness at that time." At the present rate of progress, this can be most positively stated. The great advantage of such an exposition, at such a time, is no longer a question in the minds of the people of California, and the dwellers in neighboring states are fast awaking to the opportunity offered in this connection to display their own products at great advantage. Nevada has already secured 2,000 feet of space. Oregon, Washington, Utah and New Mexico are also falling in line, and other states west of the Rocky Mountains will also be represented there, to say nothing of the vast number of exhibits that have arranged to take up at San Francisco the work of advertising themselves which they began so successfully by the side of the Inland Sea at Chicago.

The letters daily received by the exposition management and the business and private letters of nearly every resident in California bear evidence to the fact that the usual number of winter visitors to the Pacific Coast will be multiplied a hundred fold.

The grand Exposition which is to be spread out before these visitors, and before the hundreds of thousands of residents of this part of the United States, who will throng Golden Gate Park during the winter, will surely be a subject of the most intense interest.

INDIAN ROW.—Some drunken Indians had a row about midnight Monday and Fat Bill used his knife on one, almost disemboweling him. Sheriff Hays went to the camp about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning and brought Fat Bill to the jail. Dr. Sinclair attended to the wounded one, who will probably soon be a "good Injun." Yesterday Justice Murphey held A. Gross to answer to the Superior Court for furnishing the liquor that caused the row. His bail was fixed at $2,000. His trial should take place at once, while jurymen can get here, and if he is guilty he should be punished, and if not, he should be allowed to go about his business before snow flies. Fat Bill should be punished, as a warning to the tribe. If allowed to go scot free the Indians will try their knives on some white person when they get a little liquor aboard. It is time our people were aroused to these dangers.

PAY UP.—Taxes are due and if not paid by Monday, the 27th, 15 per cent, will be added to the first installment. Collector Hays will gladly give you his autograph in exchange for the amount of the tax you pay him.

MOVED IN.—The family of James A. Hawks moved down from the sawmill the first of the week and are now in their new residence corner of Kingsley street and Kirkwood Avenue. When finished, it will be one of the coziest homes in town.

COLD WAVE.—On Thursday we had a cold Northwester all day, increasing to a gale in the evening, and yesterday was the most disagreeable day known here for years, a cold, piercing wind blowing all day from the Northwest. To-day is pleasant.

A number of our young folks went to Sweetwater yesterday to a dance.

The President has reappointed a lot of Postmasters and others who failed confirmation by the Senate.

FAR AND WIDE.

Not on this broad continent alone, but in malaria breeding tropical regions, in Guatemala, Mexico, South America, the Isthmus of Panama and elsewhere, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford to inhabitants and sojourners protection against malaria. The miner, the freshly arrived immigrant, the tiller of the virgin soil newly robbed of its forests by the ax of the pioneer, find in the superb antifebrile specific a preserver against the poisonous miasma which in vast districts rich in natural resources, is yet fertile in disease. It annihilates disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, fortifies those who use it against rheumatic ailments bred and fostered by outdoor exposure; infuses genial warmth into a frame chilled by a rigorous temperature, and robs of their power to harm morning and evening mists and vapors laden with hurtfulness, strengthens the weak and conquers incipient kidney trouble.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT Book of the County of Mono, State of California, for Real Estate and Personal Property, for the year 1893, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, Section 3743: "That the taxes on all personal property, secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the First Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at six o'clock P. M., an additional five per cent. will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the First Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof."

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞ TAXES ARE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. CHECKS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

Dated Bridgeport, October 2, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax-Collector

SETTLE UP.

PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ARE REQUESTED TO SETTLE THEIR accounts on or before,

NOVEMBER TENTH.

THOSE HAVING CLAIMS WILL BE PAID upon presentation.

o21 A. F. BRYANT.

MINING NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT TO THE "STAR" QUARTZ MINE.

M. A. No. 301.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, California, Sept. 2, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MARTIN JONES AND F. E. LUTY, per R. M. Folger, Attorney in Fact, whose Postoffice address is San Francisco, California, have this day filed their application for a patent for Fifteen hundred linear feet of the Star Mine or vein, bearing gold and silver, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situate in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, and State of California, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot number 38 A, in Township 7, North Range 24 E., Mount Diablo Meridian. Said Lot No. 38 A, being described as follows, to wit:

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

With MAGNETIC VARIATION at 16½° EAST.

Beginning at a porphyry stone, 2x1.8x.4 feet, and marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., set in a mound of earth and stone, said stone being situated at the west end of the lode line of said mine, and also the point of location; whence bears N., 66½° E., 56 links distant, a small dead pine tree 2.27 feet in circumference, marked S. L. L. No. I, B. T.; N., 21¾° E., 70 links distant, a small pine stump marked S. L. L. No. I, B. S.; S. 40¾° E., 124 links distant, entrance to Tunnel No. 2; thence Course 1.—N., 12¾° E., 4.065 chains or 268.6 feet to a porphyry stone, 1.7x1.5x.9 feet, marked S. N. W. Cor. No. 1: Thence deflecting right 101° 50', on to the North Boundary of the Star Mine.—Course 2, S., 58° 25 E., 51 links or 53.5 feet to a porphyry stone 1.5x1.8x.5 feet marked x S. L.; this being at the intersection of the North Boundary of the Star Mine with the east boundary of the Lookout mine, whence bears S., 69° E., 169 links distant a pine tree 3.8 feet in circumference, marked B. T. & S. L.; 22.49 chains or 1484.3 feet to a 4x4 inch post marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. II, U. S. S., set in mound of stone, whence bears S., 39½° E., 34 links distant, a pine tree 3.7 feet in circumference, marked Star mine N. E. Cor. No. II B. T.; N., 50¾° W., 27 links distant, a pine tree 2.7 feet in circumference, marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. II B. T.; N., 65° 52' E., 364 links distant, a stone mound with stake marked S. E. Cor. Star Mine, this being one of the original corners; thence, deflecting right, 72° 10', on to the East Boundary.—Course 3. S., 18° 45' W., 4.826 chains or 318.5 feet to a porphyry stone 1.8x.9x.7 feet, marked S. L. L. No. II, U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone, being at the east end of the lode line Star Mine, whence bears S., 38½° W., 41.9 links distant, a pine tree, 4.4 feet in circumference, marked S. L. L. No. II. B. T.; 9.65 chains or 637 feet to a porphyry stone 1.6x1.4x.5 feet, marked S. S. E. Cor. No. III. U. S. S., and set in a mound of stone, whence bears N., 14¾° W., 122 links distant, a pine tree, 3.5 feet in circumference, marked S. S. E. Cor. B. T.; thence, deflecting right 109° 57', on to the South Boundary, with vacant lands to the south of line.—Course 4. N., 56° 29', W., 22.73 chains or 1500 feet to a stone 2x1.2x.6 feet, marked S S. W. Cor. No. 4. U. S. S., and set in a mound of of earth and stone; thence, deflecting right 70° 28', on to the West Boundary of Star Mine.—Course 5. N., 12¾° E., 8.10 chains or 213.6 feet to a porphyry stone marked Lookout S. E. Cor. No II.; 4.826 chains or 318.5 feet to place of beginning—Magnetic Variation 16½° E. Containing 19.88 acres.

TRAVERSE LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE WITH THE ¼ SECTION CORNER BETWEEN SECTIONS 15 & 22, T 7, N., R. 24 E., M. D. M.

Commencing at the aforesaid ¼ Sec. Corner; thence, Var. 16½° E.—Course 1. N., 89¾° E., 99.19 chains to a point, mound of rock, thence—Course 2. N., 57° E., 12.25 chains to a point on hill; thence—Course 3. N., 57° 04' E., 26.65 chains to L. L. No. I Star Mine; thence—Course 4. S., 76° 13' W., 123.40 chains to ¼ Sec. Corner, closing course.

SURVEY LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE L. L. NO. I WITH THE N. E. CORNER GREAT WESTERN MINE.

Commencing at a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. I. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone; thence, Variation 16½° E.—Course 1 S. 89° 19' E., 7.52 chains to a stone 2x1.8x.40 feet, marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., and set in mound of earth and stone.—Course 2. N., 89° 19' W., 7.57 chains to a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. I.

LODE LINE.

Beginning at the porphyry stone 2x1.8x.4, marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., being the west end of the lode line, and also, the point of location; thence S., 89° 39' E., 22.73 chains or 1500 feet to the porphyry stone 1.8x.9x.7, marked S. L. L. No. II. U. S. S., being the East end of lode line Star Mine.

The location of this mine is Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, in the Book "B," page 2, of Records of said District.

This claim is bounded on the North, East and South by vacant lands, and on the West by the Lookout Mine.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Star Mine or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the County of Inyo, California, during the sixty days' period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

It is hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of sixty day (ten consecutive weeks) in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

R. M. FOLGER, Attorney in Fact. s9 10w

First publication September 9th, 1893.
Last publication November 18th, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

COALING STATIONS.

The English Opinion of Their Importance in the Navy.

While Not Essential to the Maintenance of Naval Power These Stations Are Fortified Against the Ships of Foreign Nations.

Sailing ships could, and did, remain at sea for many months at a time, Lord Brassy writes in the Nineteenth Century. Their power to remain at sea was only limited by the amount of water they carried. The period during which a modern ship of war can remain at sea is determined mainly by her coal endurance, and to a great extent by the necessity of effecting repairs in port to delicate machinery. The coal endurance of modern ships of war is even more limited than official figures, so far as any are available, lead us to suppose; and when Lord Salisbury placed the limit of the striking distance of a ship of war at two thousand miles—viz., the distance at which she could deliver a blow and return to her port—he certainly did not underestimate her powers. The country which possesses the most numerous coaling stations and the best situated as regards trade routes will have a great advantage in a future war. In this respect the British empire is without a rival.

While a navy depends for its power of operating in distant waters very largely on coaling stations, the existence of the latter depends absolutely on the power of the fleet to protect them. No local defense, whether in fortifications or men, will preserve them to a power which has lost the command of the sea. The history of Malta during the great war affords an admirable instance of the interdependence of fleets and coaling stations, though it must be admitted that the lesson to be drawn is to some extent weakened by the need of modern ships for coal.

Many people consider that the possession of Malta is indispensable to the maintenance of British influence in the Mediterranean. How far this is true may be judged from the fact that Nelson won the battle of the Nile when Malta was in the hands of the French, and that Malta fell into our hands, though not for some time, as the direct consequence of that battle, which gave us the command of the Mediterranean. Capt. Mahan summarises the conclusions, which should be drawn in these words: "Its fate when in the hands of France . . . gives warning that the fleet depends less upon Malta than Malta on the fleet." If this be true of Malta, it is still more true of other coaling stations which do not lie in such proximity to the ports of foreign countries.

We have acted wisely in giving to our coaling stations sufficient defense against one or two hostile cruisers. More than this is not required. As long as our navy is maintained at its proper strength and is efficiently officered and manned, it should not be possible for a serious expedition to leave the enemy's port without a British fleet being immediately in pursuit.

AHEAD OF ERICSSON.

An Austrian Said to Have Invented the Modern Screw Propeller.

The Austrians have just been celebrating the centenary of Joseph Ressel, one of the many claimants to the honor of being the inventor of the screw propeller, by a festival in front of his statue in front of the Polytechnic Institute of Vienna. It is said that Ressel, who died in poverty and neglect in 1857, described his plan for using the Archimedean screw for the propulsion of ships as long ago as 1813, but it was not until 1829, when all his earlier patents had lapsed for want of money to renew them, that he succeeded in interesting a Trieste merchant, Fontana, in his device, and securing a trial for it on board a small steamer called the Cidetta. Unluckily for him one of his steam pipes burst, and the authorities thereupon forbade all further experiments. Poor Ressel was derided on all sides, and was asked whether he wished to bore a hole in the sea. The New York Evening Post says there is no doubt that he was a genius in his way, or that he, in common with many others, was working on the principle of the screw for some years before Ericsson obtained his patent in 1836. John Bourne, in his treatise on the screw propeller, describes one hundred and twenty-six different inventions, but does not even mention the name of Ressel, although a monument to the memory of the latter had been erected already in Vienna. Ericsson's plea for a patent was contested stoutly in the English law courts, but he was able to prove that the only propeller in use before 1836 was the Archimedean screw, and one with arms like the vane of a smokejack. Capt. Delisle, a French engineer, presented a design for a submerged screw to the ministry of marine as early as 1832. But the Austrian inventor must have been a remarkable man, for in the list of his inventions, which perished for want of money, may be found steam tramways, the pneumatic tube, iron ribs for ships and bent wood for furniture.

Extinction of Alligators.

Alligators are the next animals to be in danger of complete extermination at the hands of reckless and merciless hunters. There has been a great demand for alligator skin, which for many purposes is unsurpassed, and with even decent killing of the creatures the supply of this useful leather might be kept up indefinitely. That their extinction is close at hand is not surprising when we learn that over three million have been killed in Florida since 1880, and that six hundred was at one time a fair week's work. As it is with the alligators, buffalo and seals, so it is with many species of southern birds which have been so relentlessly slaughtered for their plumage that within a few years they will become absolutely extinct.

SOILED PLAYING-CARDS.

An Immense Traffic in the Discarded Bits of Pasteboard.

Onlookers in the card-rooms of clubs, gaming resorts and similar institutions have sometimes asked what became of the soiled playing cards after they were cast aside in such places, says the New York Herald. The number of new packs of cards called for in a fashionable club or a prosperous gambling house in the course of a month is enormous. A pack may be used through an entire evening, but it frequently happens where high stakes are being played for that half a dozen new packs will be called for in a single game in the course of the night. As none but cards of excellent quality are used and as a player for stakes has a right to demand a fresh pack whenever his caprice or superstition prompts him, the keeper of a gambling house finds the cost of providing them a considerable item of his running expense.

What is done with the soiled cards? You may think the servants get them. But they don't. There is a traffic in them, which in the course of a year in a city like New York or Chicago amounts to quite a handsome figure. The cards that have been used are carefully saved and sold to a regular buyer, who contracts to take all that the proprietor may have to offer during the year or season. As a rule these cards are but little soiled, many of them having been used perhaps for less than a dozen deals. The buyer, who conducts a regular business, sorts them, cleans them as well as he can, replaces missing cards from great stacks of odd cards kept for that purpose, puts them into the original wrappers, which have been saved for him, and then resells them. His customers are mostly second and third rate social clubs or non-gambling clubs in smaller cities and retailers who can be persuaded by low prices to purchase in large quantities. Nine packs out of ten of these cards will pass anywhere as strictly new ones, so carefully are they cleaned and restored, and for all practical purposes they are just as good as if they were strictly fresh. I know a swell club in a busy city in the interior which is noted for its unlimited supply of first-class playing cards. Outsiders marvel at its extravagance in providing what seems to be a brand-new pack of cards for every game of whist, pedro, euchre or poker that starts in its card rooms. As a matter of fact the cards all come from the second-hand dealer in New York and cost about six or eight cents a pack in large sets. It enables that club, as it doubtless enables others, to make a great deal of show for a very little money.

NEW YEAR'S IN AFRICA.

The Impudence of an Arabian of Doubtful Character.

Savage nations have many ideas in common with their more civilized brethren. Dr. Junkin says that the African New Year wish is "*Kullo sume taib*," meaning in Arabic jargon, "The whole year good." In answer to this salutation the person saluted is expected to return some small gift. The doctor got rid of many of his visitors by taking out of their mouths, before they could utter it, their own greeting. But not all of them.

Later in the evening I experienced a masterpiece of Arab impudence which is worthy of record. I had long since withdrawn to my hut and taken my simple evening meal, when a large Arabian lantern appeared before my door, followed by several servants with a tremendous "zenia," which is a round Arabian waiter that serves as a dinner table.

At the same time a man came on the scene whom I had seen only once before under very questionable circumstances. He was an Arab clerk in the divan, a Dongolan, and therefore disliked, and probably altogether a "ne'er-do-well." He wished me his "Kullo sume taib," set before me, to my astonishment, an undesired repast, and at once vanished with his confederates.

According to Arab customs there was nothing peculiar in this, although, as he had no connection with me whatever, this offering from a subordinate was strange enough. Of course there was a reason for all this; it was another instance of "the sausage which was thrown to the ham." The man wanted my intervention in a difficulty he had got into.

In Church Walls.

Many of the older churches in England and western Europe have jugs or jars imbedded in their walls, the mouths opening into the interior. For a long time the openings were supposed to be holes in the walls, but a closer examination a number of years ago, on one or two of these old buildings, disclosed the fact that the openings were the necks of jugs. Most of the old churches erected from the eleventh to the seventeenth centuries have them, and in some they are present in great numbers. A church in Leeds has over fifty, while this number is considerably exceeded in some of the old French churches, nearly two hundred having been counted in the cathedral of Angouleme. The explanation of their presence is simple. They are placed in the walls with a view to bettering the acoustic properties of the building. The efficiency of this strange device is certainly open to question.

Artificially Tinted Fruit.

Some ingenious Paris dealers are reported to have invented a way of enhancing the market value of their wares. It is said that they color ordinary oranges a deep red, making them look like mandarins, which fetch much higher prices. They also tint pineapples to make them look more attractive, and dye the common white strawberries a lovely red. Melons are being treated in a similar way and tinted a fine orange, their flavor being increased by injecting an essence of melon. The latest development of this business is in connection with pears, which are dyed red for a third of their size and blue below, thus presenting the national colors when peeled. These are said to be in demand for dessert on account of their novelty.

THE CHIMPU.

Peruvian and Bolivian Indians Use a Queer Counting Device.

The chimpu is a reckoning device still employed in some remote parts of Peru and Bolivia. It consists essentially of a certain number of cords tied together at one of their extremities and along which slide small perforated balls. The cords are of different colors and the balls are made of the shells of various fruits. These balls can be strung all at the same time upon all the cords or upon a certain number only.

The Indian, says the New York Journal, thus has a means of creating for himself categories of juxtaposed numbers corresponding in our processes to as many columns as there are cords in the apparatus. If, as it happens, moreover, the native calculator decides that the balls strung a single time shall represent units, that those through which two cords pass shall equal tens, etc., he will be able to represent any numbers whatever. He will figure, for example, the figure 4,456 by stringing 6 balls on one cord, 5 on two cords, 4 on three cords and 4 on four cords. The little instrument once tied at the lower extremity, as it was previously at the upper, will indefinitely preserve the quadruple number which will have thus been confided to it.

We see in this curious reckoning device of the present Indians a survival and a simplified adaptation of the old quipus or cords with knots of various colors that took the place of writing and numeration among the ancient Peruvians. It is true that the chimpu is at present decimal or nearly so (the ten is easily exceeded on the first cord), but we do not know what it was of old. It would be interesting to know what tribes they are that have preserved the use of the chimpu, and what are the amplitude and variety of the operations that the Indians are capable of executing upon this little apparatus.

LIVING LANTERNS IN THE SEA.

The "Midshipmite" and Its Rows of Shining Phosphorescent Buttons.

Away down in the dark depths of the ocean there are living lanterns that are borne about lighting up the darkness. A queer fish called the "midshipmite" carries the brightest and most striking of all these sea torches. Along its back, under it and at the base of its fins there are small disks that glow with a clear phosphorescent light like rows of shining buttons on the young middy's uniform. In this way it gets the name of "midshipmite," by which young sailors in the navy are often called. These disks are exactly like small bull's-eye lanterns, with regular lenses and reflectors. The lenses gather the rays and the reflectors throw them out again. There is a layer of phosphorescent cells between the two and the entire effect is as perfect as if made by some skillful optician. Many other fish have "reflectors," many have "lenses," but the "midshipmite" is the only kind that has such splendid specimens of both. The fish is so constructed that when it is frightened by some devouring sea monster it can close its lenses and hide itself in the darkness. It can turn its lantern on and off at will. It is always "filled" and ready when wanted. Another marine animal has a luminous bulb that hangs from its chin and thus throws a light before it to warn it of the approach of enemies. Still another upholds a big light from the extremity of the dorsal fin. Others, again, have supplies of a luminous oil that runs down its sides from the fins, making a bright and constant light all around it. Most of the jelly fish are phosphorescent. These live far down on the floor of the ocean where it is always dark and gloomy. The dwellers in these waters are provided with lights of their own shining bodies and fins, which illuminate their home with a strange glare.

ONE OF THE LOST TRIBES.

A Strange Community in India and Their Strange Beliefs.

Scattered over the breezy downs of the Nilgherries, in little villages of wicker houses, that look at a little distance like nothing in the world so much as a colony of beehives, lives a community of six or seven hundred people, who are variously believed to be the descendants of one of the lost tribes of Israel, the aborigines of southern India and a community of Manichaeans.

They believe in a strange trinity and a hell, a dismal stream full of leeches, and this they must cross by means of a single thread. The soul burdened with sin is too heavy for this slender support and the sinner, falls into the stream, but the thread sustains easily the souls of the good. The funeral of a Toda, for that is the name of the singular tribe, is as odd in its way as its religious belief. His body is wrapped in a new cloth, and his toes tied together with red thread; grain, sugar, tobacco and money are wrapped in his funeral toga to provide him for his journey across the Styx and the dark plain beyond.

Two buffaloes are slain beside the corpse and the dead man's hands are placed upon their horns; a piece of his skull, his hair and his finger-nails are removed, to be used later on at the great celebration of the death of all those who, during the twelve months, have "taken the leap over the great precipice into the bottomless abyss." When these tokens are removed, clarified butter is smeared on the fragrant wood of the funeral pyre, and the body is burned to ashes and the ashes scattered to the four winds.

Dangerous Road Making.

To cut a track through the high and precipitous mountains of north Queensland the men are obliged to be hung in chains, and notwithstanding this precaution about fifty have lost their lives by losing their footing and being dashed down one thousand feet into the chasms below. Twice the attempt to form this roadway has all but been abandoned, but the contractors have addressed themselves to the work again.

LEGAL.

FINAL REPORT OF EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR D. M. WALTERS.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIRDEN, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

D. M. WALTERS, EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of the County of Mono, State of California, respectfully submits the following Final Report of his administration as Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for his Term of Office, ending January 1st, 1895, viz: That he has has heretofore rendered and filed in this Court, and has caused to be published according to law, a full and complete Report of his administration, and his Final Settlement, and Final Discharge, by this Honorable Court, of all matters and Estates upon which he has been called to administer, excepting the several Estates of William Robson, deceased, and Jacob Weaver, deceased; and now begs leave to make his Final Report as to those Estates, as follows, to wit:

LETTERS GRANTED.

William Robson, January 31st, 1891.
Jacob Weaver, January 31, 1891.

APPRAISED VALUE OF ESTATE.

William Robson	$ 557 00
Jacob Weaver	668 75

MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

William Robson	$889 50
Jacob Weaver	420 75

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR, ON ORDER OF COURT, IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF SAID ESTATES.

William Robson	$889 50
Jacob Weaver	420 75

The Final Accounts in the above named Estates have been presented and settled, and the money in the hands of the Administrator, which belonged to said Estates, has been distributed, in accordance with the Decree of Distribution, and final discharge granted in both Estates.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF MONO. }

D. M. Walters, being duly sworn, says: That he was the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for and during the four years immediately preceeding the 2d day of January, 1895. That during the term of his office he administered upon the above named Estates: that it was impossible to bring said administration to a close before the expiration of his said term of office; that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of his proceedings in the matter of said Estates, since the commencement of said administration until the final close; that he was not at any time during said administration interested in the expenditure of any kind made on account of said Estates, and that he was not associated in business or otherwise with any one so interested.

D. M. WALTERS,
Ex-Public Administrator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of October, 1893.

CHAS. L. HAYES.
Notary Public.

Indorsed: Superior Court, of Mono County, California.

Final Report of Ex-Public Administrator D. M. Walters.

Filed October 30th, 1893. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for D. M. Walters.

[n4-6w]

MEDICAL.

THE DECLINE OF NERVE FORCE

Is one of the first signs of a premature condition of the body, and with it comes other weaknesses, which in the near future puts the individual beyond all nerve power.

[redacted] stops prematureness of the discharge in 20 days.

[redacted] is the best remedy for this premature condition. [redacted] is a wonderfully powerful nerve-producing remedy.

[redacted] stops all losses.

HUDYAN is the most marvelous discovery of the age.

HUDYAN is a power.

HUDYAN builds up the nerve tissues of the body, [redacted] makes man anew. Hudyan is [redacted] the great brain and nerve-producer. Take [redacted] will give you strength.

[redacted] cures Lost Manhood, Dizziness, Constipation,

Nervous debility, nervous prostration, failing sensations, nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts. [redacted] strengthens, invigorates, tones and makes powerful the entire body. [redacted] cures headache, dizziness, dull- [redacted] pass, confusion, pressure, blues, melancholy and wasting nervous decease. [redacted] stops all losses instantly. Hud- [redacted] yan gives power to the body, so that all the organs of the body are in a healthy state.

Undeveloped and stinted growth revitalized, resuscitated, restored by the use of [redacted]

The ravages made by vice, the horrors of a premature old age, the victim of the drug habit, tobacco and other vicious habits will find HUDYAN pleasant to take and sure to speedily and forever cure.

There are no failures. Don't be alarmed, even though you have tried every known remedy. After you shall have used [redacted] you will be a man, a powerful, vigorous man in every sense of the word.

If you are weak, debilitated, lack energy, nerve force, vitality, use HUDYAN.

If you would be happy, strong, vigorous and powerful use HUDYAN.

If you have a mind that is wandering, a memory that is failing use [redacted]

If you feel as weak as a kitten use HUDYAN.

If you are groping in purblind ignorance, not knowing what to take, and have any of the above symptoms use [redacted]

[redacted] is a nerve builder.

It is a new life is [redacted]

Are you contemplating marriage? Then use [redacted]

If you are not using HUDYAN you are not doing justice to your system.

The new discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1 a package, or six packages for $5 (plain sealed boxes). A written guarantee given for cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured six more will be sent you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE
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